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REPORT

For the Year 1925.

PRESENTED TO THE

Welton Rural District Council

BY

WILLIAM SHARRARD, M.B., Ch.B.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

LINCOLN UNION.



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TO THE WELTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

As your Medical Officer of Health, I beg to lay before you my report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of your District for the year ending 31st December, 1925.

The present report is to be a Survey Report, which is somewhat more detailed than those of the last five years, which were " Ordinary " Reports.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	83712
Population census 1911	...	...	...	...	11111
1921	...	...	...	...	10933
1925	...	...	...	...	11000

The Welton R.D. is situated in the West of the County and is bounded on the North and N.E. by the Caistor R.D., on the N.N.W., and West, by the Gainsborough R.D., on the South by Lincoln Urban District and the Branston R.D., on the East by the Horncastle R.D., and on the S. West by a small portion of Nottinghamshire.

It consists of 48 parishes.

The most marked physical feature of the district is " The Cliff," a portion of the oolitic limestone escarpment, which runs almost directly north and south from the Humber southwards. Along the top of the cliff runs the celebrated Roman road, the Ermine Street. On the extreme South of the District flows the River Witham, and the South-Eastern portion of the District contains quite a large area of woodlands.

The inhabitants of the District are engaged principally in Agricultural pursuits. At Saxilby there are a Chemical Manure Works, and a small Engineering Works. A Beet Sugar Factory is contemplated at Bardney.

Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921 ... 2686

Number of Families or separate occupiers ... 2721

Offices, Factories, Warehouses, 63 not containing
Workshops ... and dwellings
15 containing dwellings

Rateable Value ... £48,989 (land at quarter value)

Sum represented at 1d. rate ... £204

(Government contribution towards each 1d. rate levied (1923 Act)—
£62 approx.

VITAL STATISTICS.

			Total	M.	F.
Births	Legitimate	...	191	100	91
	Illegitimate	...	18	6	12
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			209	106	103

Birth rate per 1,000 total population 19.

Deaths	123	72	51
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Death rate (a) 11.18 (uncorrected) ; (b) 8.50 (when corrected by standardizing factor).

Infantile Mortality per 1000 births—62.2.

POOR LAW RELIEF.

The District is under the Lincoln Union Board of Guardians. The amount of Out-Door Relief in the year ended 31st March, 1925, was as follows :—

North District				Outdoor Relief			Indoor Relief
				£	s.	d.	No. of days' main- tenance.
Apley	...	...	...	82	12	5	Nil.
Barlings	...	...	...	211	6	11	Nil.
Brattleby	...	...	...	9	12	6	11
Broxholme	...	...	...	69	0	0	365
Burton	...	...	...	84	0	0	90
Caenby	...	...	...	51	9	6	Nil.
North Carlton	...	...	...	26	0	0	Nil.
Dunholme	...	...	...	64	4	6	236
Faldingworth	...	...	...	40	2	0	730
Fulnetby	...	...	...	23	19	6	Nil.
Hackthorn	...	...	...	19	10	0	365
Cold Hanworth	...	...	...	46	18	0	365
Holton Beckering	...	...	...	26	5	0	Nil.
Ingham	...	...	...	113	18	0	730
Nettleham	...	...	...	150	4	0	14
Normanby	...	...	...	76	13	5	860
Owmby	...	...	...	94	19	0	365
Saxby	...	...	...	17	6		370
Saxilby	...	...	...	395	6	0	389
Scampton	...	...	...	21	0	0	Nil.
Scothern	...	...	...	23	18	0	1319
Snelland	...	...	...	15	7	0	Nil.
Spridlington	...	...	...	70	2	6	751
Stainton	...	...	...	66	10	0	Nil.
Welton	...	...	...	160	12	10	756
Wickenby	...	...	...	5	0		72
Total ...				<hr/>			<hr/>
				£1944	13	7	7788 at a cost of £565 11s. 2d.

South District

Bardney	...	...	...	604	1	0	1283
Fiskerton	...	...	...	193	1	11	548
Reepham	...	...	...	120	6	2	365
Stainfield	...	...	...	37	11	0	Nil.
Cherry Willingham	...	...	...	80	16	6	730
Total				£1035	16	7	2926 at a cost — of £212 9s. 6d.

The Total Amount of Relief for the whole District is as follows :—

			£	s.	d.
Out-door Relief	...	...	2980	10	2
Indoor Relief	...	...	778	0	8
Total			£3758	10	10

The Poor Law Institution, which has accommodation for 369 inmates, is situate in Burton Road, Lincoln. Poor patients (not requiring major operative treatment) are admitted to the Infirmary there. The Lincoln County Hospital affords gratuitous medical and surgical treatment.

The provision of an Orthopaedic Clinic at which cases of deformity due to tuberculosis of bones and joints, club foot, nerve paralysis and the like can be dealt with by an orthopaedic specialist, is projected by the Lindsey County Council.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA **Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.**

1. *Tuberculosis*. Patients are sent to the Dawber Sanatorium, Lincoln, Kelling Holt Sanatorium, Borough Sanatorium, Ipswich, and to the Branston Sanatorium. The latter, which was the old Hall, has been transformed into a Model Sanatorium, and its extensive grounds and ideal situation are most conducive to a speedy return to health.

Surgical tuberculosis is dealt with at the Lincoln County Hospital, Lord Mayor Treloar Cripple's Hospital at Alton, Hants, and the Margate Sea Bathing Hospital. Ex-service men suffering from Tuberculosis are sent to Preston Hall Colony, Aylesford, Kent, for treatment and training.

2. *Maternity*. Cases are sent at a fee of £3 3s. per week, to the City Maternity Home, Newland, Lincoln. The total number of beds there is 16, which includes accommodation for septic cases. Cases can now also be sent to the Maternity Home, Scunthorpe.

3. *Children*. Beds are provided by the County Council at the Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby.

4. *Fever*. Cases of ordinary notifiable diseases are admitted to the Lincoln City Isolation Hospital, at a fixed sum per person per day, pro-

vided there is accommodation available. During the last year, owing to severe epidemic of Scarlet Fever in Lincoln, the number of cases admitted from our District was very small, which caused me a good deal of anxiety.

5. *Small-pox*. There is a Small-pox Hospital, with 20 beds available at Lincoln.

Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants and homeless children in the area.

Un-married mothers are received for their confinement in the Lincoln City Maternity Home and in the Infirmary, Burton Road.

The St. Hugh's Home for Boys is provided by the Waifs and Strays Society ; and the Guardians have several Homes, one of which, for boys, is situate at Scothern.

Ambulance facilities.

(a) The Lincoln City Fever Ambulance conveys infectious diseases to the Hospital at a flat rate of £1 1s. per journey.

(b) A motor ambulance is obtainable for non-infectious and accident cases from the Central Police Station, Sessions House, Lincoln. Ambulances are also provided by the British Red Cross and Order of St. John on application to the Local Secretary, Danesgate, Lincoln.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

<i>Treatment Centre</i>	<i>Clinics Held</i>	<i>Day Held</i>	<i>How Often</i>
11 Bank Street, Lincoln.	Tuberculosis	Friday	Weekly
	Dispensary		
	School Clinic	Friday	Weekly
	Venereal Disease	Tuesday	Twice Weekly
		Men, 5 p.m.	
		Women, 12.30 p.m.	
		Friday	
		Men, 5 p.m.	
		Women, 12.30 p.m.	
Saxilby, Women's Institute.	Maternity and Child Welfare	Wednesdays	Fortnightly

Public Health Officers.

Part-time Medical Officer.—W. Sharrard, M.B., Ch.B., The Avenue, Lincoln, who is also Public Vaccinator for the City of Lincoln.

Sanitary and Food Inspector and Building Surveyor.—Mr. Leach, 42 Chaucer Drive, St. Giles, Lincoln, assisted by Mr. W. M. Gilbert, Welton.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

General. (a) District Nurses on a voluntary basis provided by the Lincolnshire Nursing Association, 12 Tentercroft Street, Lincoln, are stationed in certain villages in the District. These afford free nursing provided the total income of the family concerned does not exceed a certain sum.

The County Council has provided for the payment of 50% of the expenses of District Nursing Associations in the county when the District Nurse acts as Midwife.

Nurses and Midwives.

- (1) **Ingham** including Fillingham, Cammeringham, Brattleby, Aisthorpe and Scampton.

The Nurse lives at Ingham. Her name is Nurse Bird.

- (2) **Saxilby** including Broadholme, Ingleby, Hardwick and Broxholme.

The Nurse lives at Saxilby. Nurse Goate.

- (3) **Faldingworth** including Buslingthorpe, Friesthorpe, Lissington and Wickenby.

The Nurse lives at Friesthorpe. Nurse Green.

- (4) **Reepham** including Cherry Willingham and Fiskerton.

The Nurse lives at Reepham. Nurse Hickson.

- (5) **Bardney** including Southrey and Stainfield.

The Nurse lives at Bardney. Nurse Dixon.

- (6) **Hackthorn** including Welton and Cold Hanworth.

The Nurse lives at Welton. Nurse King.

- (7) **Scothern** including Langworth, Barlings, Sudbrook, Stainton, Reasby and Newball.

The Nurse lives at Langworth. Nurse Kitson.

All the above Nurses, with the exception of the last two, Nurses King and Kitson, are Midwives and practise Midwifery in their Districts.

There are two private practising Midwives in the Welton area.

Mrs. Skipworth, living at Saxilby.

Mrs. Kerrison, living at North Carlton.

Both these women are bona fide Midwives.

(b) *For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles.* Two Nurses in the County ; one stationed at Louth and one at Lincoln. Their duty is to visit :

- (1) Cases of Measles and Whooping Cough reported by teachers amongst children attending public elementary schools, and to nurse severe and complicated cases in the house where no other nursing is available.

(2) Cases of Ophthalmia neonatorum and puerperal fever, and to carry out doctor's instructions for treatment when necessary,

Chemical Work.

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the County Laboratory at Lincoln, under the superintendence of Dr. Glegg the County M.O.H., and also at the Lincoln City Laboratory.

Water analyses are usually carried out by Messrs. Battles, Stonebow, Lincoln.

Bye-Laws, etc.

New Bye-Laws relating to new streets and buildings were adopted in August, 1924.

Regulations under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, and the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885, and the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, are in force in the District.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Water.

The general supply is from unprotected shallow wells. There is in most of the District an adequate supply of water, but it is in many cases polluted, particularly from the surface. Repeated analyses show a high percentage of contaminated waters, and where it is at all feasible, as at Saxilby, the provision of a supply which is pure and non-pollutable is long overdue.

Bardney has a public water supply consisting of a deep well in the gravel, piped to stand-pipes and to a few houses.

Dunholme has an exceedingly good artesian bore giving a constant supply of pure water, much of which runs to waste.

Langworth has a public supply well.

Welton has numerous springs and wells, which provide an excellent drinking water.

Saxilby, with a population of about 1,300, and a growing neighbourhood, on the main road from Lincoln to Retford and Sheffield, with the Lincoln water main passing through the village (and from which it has the right to have pure water if it wishes), drinks water from unprotected wells, more than fifty per cent of which provide a contaminated supply, and deludes itself into believing that it has a pure supply of water, a condition of affairs which is almost unbelievable in this enlightened age.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The Foss-dyke Navigation at Saxilby is polluted by the drainage into it of surface water and road-washings, and also the slop-water from houses in and around the High Street.

The Becks running through the villages of Welton and Nettleham are polluted by house-drainage at various points. Where discovered this is abated, but many such cases have existed for long periods without detection.

The River Witham separates the District from that of Branston.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There is surface water drainage connected with sewers in the Parishes of Saxilby, Bardney, Nettleham, Ingham, Welton, Langworth, Normanby, Owmbly, Spridlington, Dunholme, Holton Beckering, Faldingworth, Wickenby, Snelland, Reepham, Fiskerton, Scampton, Cammeringham and Brattleby.

At Scothern there is a small sewerage plant outside the village which deals with sewage from the W.C.s and the slop water.

At Bardney there is a sewage plant consisting of three tanks containing coke and clinkers from which the effluent eventually finds its way into the River Witham.

At Saxilby there is a sewer which discharges direct into the Fossdyke Navigation, this also receives the waste water from the houses in the village High Street, as well as the surface water and road washings.

There are a few W.C.s in the district, and the sewage from them is disposed of generally into cesspools, except in cases where special arrangements are made.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

In a large rural district such as this, with houses very scattered, it is inevitable that the majority of sanitary conveniences should be privies, with or without moveable receptacles.

Where feasible pail-closets are substituted for privy vaults.

The number of W.C.s is very small, the larger villages providing the greater numbers. The relative limited supply of water and the difficulty of disposal of the larger amount of sewage militate against this method of excrement disposal.

SCAVENGING.

There is a public scavenging system at Saxilby and Nettleham. The contents of the pails, vaults etc. find there way to the land. The scavenging is carried out by contractors at fortnightly intervals, with a fair amount of success.

In most places householders empty their own privy vaults etc., and deposit the excrement on their gardens and allotments.

A comprehensive scheme on the water-carriage principle at Bardney and Saxilby should be borne in mind for consideration as soon as it is practicable.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Inspections.

Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	376
Factories and Workshops	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
Cases of Infectious Disease investigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

Notices.

Statutory notices served	...	...	...	...	...	3
„ „ complied with	...	...	...	...	...	3
Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	...	95
„ „ complied with	...	...	...	...	...	80

Work Done.

Pail closets substituted for privy vaults	...	...	...	...	...	6
„ „ repaired	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.s substituted for dry receptacle	...	...	...	...	...	3
Drains examined, exposed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	13
„ unstopped, repaired, trapped, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	15
„ reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	...	1
New lengths of sewer laid	...	...	...	...	...	4
Yards re-paved	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cess-pools emptied, cleansed, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	50
Refuse accumulation removed	...	...	...	...	...	10
Foul ditches dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	1
Foul pigs dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	2

Premises and Occupations which can be Controlled by Bye-Laws and Regulations.

Bye-laws are needed in the District to ensure uniformity of standard with regard to slaughter-houses, private scavenging, prevention of nuisances and offensive trades.

Offensive Trades—

Number in district	...	...	...	2
Inspections	...	...	...	15

Cowsheds—

Number on register	...	...	...	70
Inspections	...	...	...	235

SCHOOLS.

These are mostly dealt with by the County Medical Officer. Children are excluded on account of infectious diseases when necessary.

Two schools only were closed in the year.

Burton by Lincoln, for Influenza and Scarlet Fever, 6th April, 1925 to 9th April, 1925.

Faldingworth, for Scarlet Fever, 14th December, 1925 to 31st December, 1925.

HOUSING.**I. General Housing Conditions.**

These are rather poor but similar to most agricultural districts.

There are 2,686 inhabited houses for a population of 11,000, giving an average of 4.095 persons per house.

17 families live in 1 roomed house					
75	„	„	„	2	„ houses
392	„	„	„	3	„ „
708	„	„	„	4	„ „
657	„	„	„	5	„ „
534	„	„	„	6-7	„ „
177	„	„	„	8-9	„ „
161	„	„	„	10	„ „

20.9% of the total families have three in family, and of these 27% live in 4-roomed houses.

This sized family is the most numerous type in the District.

Through ventilation is conspicuous by its absence in many of the older cottages.

II. (a) **Extent of Shortage or Excess of Houses.**

There is a shortage of houses generally, but particularly in the larger villages, due to the fact that many houses are still occupied which should be closed, and that post-war building has not kept pace with demand, the cost of erection of houses being such as to preclude economic rentals.

It is to be noted that in the years 1911-1921 there was an increase of 51 in the number of private families, but only an increase of 33 in the number of private houses, without making any allowance for unfit or partially unfit houses.

(b) **Measures taken or contemplated to meet shortage.**

Private enterprise, with and without subsidy is responsible for a certain number of houses, and the council propose in the coming year to erect a few houses for the working classes in the villages most urgently requiring the same.

By refraining from building in the years previous, the Council has saved more than half the cost of the proposed new houses.

OVERCROWDING.

(1.) *Extent.*

There is a certain amount of overcrowding, particularly in the larger villages. Bardney has a dozen cases for example.

(2.) *Causes.*

Shortage of houses of a certain type.

Rentals of new houses and increased rents of older houses are beyond the means of labourers whose wages rarely exceed 30s. per week.

(3.) *Measures taken or contemplated.*

The Council are going to build houses in the villages more urgently needing them.

(4.) *Principle cases of overcrowding during 1925 and action taken.*

No statutory action has been taken owing to the impossibility of obtaining alternative accommodation.

III. Fitness of Houses.

(1.) (a) *General standard of housing.*

The standard housing is rather poor. The oldest houses mostly lack damp courses and are low-ceiled downstairs, with high-pitched roofs, and windows small and near to the floor in the bedrooms. There is, however, usually plenty of air-space around them though the yards are very rarely paved. Gardens are usually large and productive.

(b) *General character of the defects found to exist in unfit houses.*

Dampness from lack of damp courses and perished wall material.

Lack of through ventilation.

Poor pantries with little light.

Stairs, in the true sense, are absent in many houses and consist of steep ladders which are unsuitable and dangerous to children and old people.

(c) *How far defects due to lack of proper management etc. by owner or to acts of waste or neglect by tenants.*

For the war period and in many cases for years previous repairs and painting were not done. The cost of doing the same now is almost prohibitive compared with the rentals received. This is the owners fault as minor repairs done previously would have cost little and avoided major repairs now at five or six times the cost.

Tenants are responsible for many of the minor defects particularly with regard to choked drains.

(2.) *General action taken as regards unfit houses under*

(a) *Public Health Acts.*

(b) *The Housing Acts.*

Many of the defects are remedied by informal notices. If the work is not done statutory notices are served.

(3.) *Difficulties found in remedying unfitness.*

Shortage of buildings and enormous cost are the two great difficulties. Many of the oldest houses are almost beyond repair except at a price nearly equivalent to building a new house. Much patch-work has to be done, therefore, to remedy the grossest defects in view of the shortage of houses.

(4.) *Conditions as regards water supply, closet accommodation and refuse disposal.*

The water supply is from shallow wells generally. These are in many instances placed inconveniently near the privy vault, or in the middle of a well-manured and well-tended garden, hence, the pollution of the wells. There is moreover, very little drainage of rain water from many houses, which fact tends to increase the amount of polluting material which finds its way into the water supply.

Though one can understand that one must not expect Eutopia in the country, yet where a pure supply of water is easily obtainable it is difficult to understand the aversion to its installation.

Closet accommodation is mostly of the privy type. These are necessarily outside the house, often quite a distance from the house, and in poor repair, and hence not conducive to the avoidance of that bane of medicine, constipation.

In the larger villages scavenging is carried out.

IV. Unhealthy Areas.

Information as to complaints received or representations made and action taken.

No complaints have been received during the year with respect to unhealthy areas.

No representation has been made to the Council on this account.

V. Bye-laws relating to houses, to houses let in Lodgings and to Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.

New building bye-laws have recently been drafted and passed, There are none relating to houses let in lodgings and to Tents, Vans, etc.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1925.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

(a) Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
(b) As part of a Municipal Housing Scheme	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
(c) State-assisted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22

1. Unfit Dwelling Houses.

- (1.) Inspection.—Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 376
- (2.) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ...

- | | | | |
|------|--|--------|----|
| (3.) | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | ... .. | — |
| (4.) | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | ... | 50 |

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	80
---	--------	----

3. Action under Statutory Powers.

A. *Proceedings under Section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925.*

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--------|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | ... | — |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit :— | | |
| | (a) by owners | ... .. | 80 |
| | (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | | |
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close | | 3 |

B. *Proceedings under Public Health Acts.*

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--------|----|
| (1) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | ... .. | 95 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :— | | |
| | (a) by owners | ... .. | 80 |
| | (b) by Local Authority in default of owners | | — |

C. *Proceedings under sections 11, 14 and 15 of the Housing Act, 1925*

- | | | | |
|-----|--|--------|---|
| (1) | Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders | ... .. | 1 |
| (2) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | ... .. | 3 |
| (3) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit | ... .. | 3 |
| (4) | Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | ... .. | — |
| (5) | Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | ... .. | — |

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(A) Milk Supply.

Milk is produced in great quantity in the District. From a chemical point of view it is of good quality.

Dirt, which used to be present in macroscopic amounts is less discoverable owing to greater care in milking etc. Bacteriological counts however showed in some cases millions of bacteria per cubic centimetre a year or two ago, whereas now the numbers are more in the thousands and occasionally hundreds of thousands.

Certified milk is now produced by Mr. B. G. Bowser, of Scothern. This milk is produced under license from the Ministry of Health, from cows which have passed the Tuberculin test, and which is therefore safe for young children without boiling. The method of milking ensures a pure clean milk and one which should be given the heartiest support possible.

The following shows tests of the milk taken at times stated.

	Number of Micro-Organisms for 1 c.c. in dilution of			B. Coli present in
	1/10	1/100	1/1000	
11 Feb.	1,930	2,300	2,000	5 c.c.
4 March	30,420	31,600	28,000	1/10 c.c.
20 May	Too numerous to count	39,000	37,000	1/10 c.c.
17 June	1,180	2,000	4,000	Absent
15 July	—	164,800	188,000	Absent
12 August	70	100	1,000	Absent
23 Sept.	uncountable owing to spread	unc.	232,000	1/100 c.c.
9 Dec.	570	5000	—	Absent

No samples have been taken to detect tubercle bacilli in milk. Tuberculous cattle when condemned have in many instances been destroyed at the Lincoln City Destructor.

(B) Meat.

The appointment of a qualified meat inspector late in the year has resulted in more efficient examination of meat. Owing however, to the wide area involved it is very difficult for him to inspect all meat slaughtered, though the butchers as a whole inform him of cases of diseased or doubtful meat. The new meat regulations are slowly becoming known and will in time tend to ensure absolutely sound meat for everybody. In this respect there is a great deal of work to be done which will no doubt be carried out efficiently as the new Inspector learns his District.

Private Slaughter-houses in the area :—

	1920	In January 1925	In December 1925
Registered ...	13	14	15

(C) Other Foods.

The Inspector has paid frequent visits to bakehouses and found these clean and well-kept.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.

This disease has been present in a mild epidemic form during the past year, particularly in the last quarter. The mildness of the type was such that many cases were never recognised as such until desquamation occurred or another case of undoubted scarlet fever was diagnosed in the same family or in a contact. The rash was often faint and transient, in some cases only lasting a few hours. Vomiting was not present in half the cases. The typical strawberry tongue was as often absent as present, whilst the punctate throat was present in only a moderate proportion of the cases. The desquamation too varied considerably. Each suspected case had to be judged on the symptoms as a whole.

Many cases were no doubt never seen by a doctor and apparently very little ill effect has been observed from this epidemic.

Owing to the great number of cases in the City of Lincoln, very few of our cases were admitted to Hospital. Moreover, considering the number of cases in the City of Lincoln, it is remarkable that we did not have a much more wide-spread epidemic.

Diphtheria.

Of the four cases notified, one died in Hospital. She had apparently been ill some little time before she sought advice and was then very ill with no one to look after her.

Anti-toxin is supplied on receipt of request from any Doctor in the District.

Swabs are examined at the Lincoln City Laboratory and at the County Laboratory, Guildhall Street, Lincoln.

Chicken-pox.

Chicken-pox was present in several parts of the area during the year, and occasioned some anxiety on each occasion until the possibility of small-pox had been eliminated, this disease being prevalent at Gainsborough, Scunthorpe, Worksop and other towns not very far distant from the Welton district.

Influenza.

Influenza, though not in epidemic form, accounted for 9 deaths or 7.3% of the total deaths, a like percentage being the case with regard to Tuberculosis. Cancer and Malignant Diseases accounted for 11 deaths or 9% of the total deaths.

Thus Influenza, Tuberculosis and Cancer were responsible for nearly 25% of the total deaths,

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1925

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Small Pox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	24	4	—
Diphtheria	4	2	1
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	5
Other Diseases generally notifiable (Specify disease)	—	—	—
Other Diseases Notifiable locally (Specify disease)	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulm.		Pulmonary		Non-Pulm.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
5		1						
10	4		2	1	1			1
15			1		1			
20				2		1		
25	2	2		1	2	1		
35		1				1		
45								
55	1							
65 & upwards						1		
Totals	7	4	3	4	4	4		1

NOTICEABLE CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Deaths
Enteric, Fever, Small-pox, Scarlatina, Erysipelas,	
Measles, Whooping Cough	0
Diphtheria	1
Influenza	9
Cancer and Malignant Diseases	11
Tuberculosis	9

During the last five years steady progress in sanitary matters has been made by the Welton Rural District, but much remains to be done to make the District a model for rural districts.

Housing conditions, conditions which were evidently somewhat parlous before the Great War, doubly accentuated by that catastrophe, are now being tackled in earnest. And just as the roads in the District, of which we are justifiably proud, have become "the railroad" to the country people, and have brought some of the amenities of town life within their reach, so we must aim at giving them in their very houses as many of the amenities of town life as is possible. It is in this that lies to a great extent the path to contentment and the cure for the social unrest of the day.

The water supply of the countryside, intrinsically pure, has become polluted and steps are now being taken to ensure that the pollution shall as far as possible cease. Saxilby has been before you many times anent its water supply, and I hope to see that village with a pure piped supply during the next five years.

By ensuring a pure water supply, we shall tend to reduce the occurrence of such things as dyspepsia, diarrhoea, entozoic affections such as thread worms, round worms, taenia echinococcus, taenia solium, as well as the severer typhoid and paratyphoid fevers, and last but not least, goitre, the ideal conditions for the development of an epidemic type of which is given by Mr. Camson as "a country district with an agricultural population living on porous soil which contains much organic matter, and which by virtue of its porosity or slope admits of the ready passage of organic matter into the unprotected streams or wells that are the water supply of the people."

The production of Certified Milk in your District is another great advance. In the past, bovine tuberculosis was reflected in the milk produced giving rise to glandular trouble in children which was of serious import. Milk produced in this way is safe to give to young children unboiled, thus preserving in its maximum amount the vitamins so necessary for growth. The production of Grade A milk which is not yet carried out in our District, I would recommend to farmer members of the Council as a method which will produce a milk which will pass the test of the microscope (apart from being tubercle-free) as well as of the palate. This can be done with very little extra expense, and the milk produced has much better keeping qualities, which has a big bearing in the financial aspect of the case.

And lastly, the appointment of a fully-trained qualified Inspector who is also a meat-inspector, is a great step forward and should result in more smooth and effecient working of the sanitary affairs of the District.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. SHARRARD.

FORM 572.—1925.

The Administration of the Factory and Workshop Act 1901, in connection with

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, AND WORKPLACES.							Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.				
PREMISES.							Number of			Prose- cutions.	
							Inspections.	Written Notices.			
FACTORIES (including Factory Laundries) ...							3	—	—		
WORKSHOPS (including Workshop Laundries) ...							219	3	—		
WORKPLACES							—	—	—		
Total							222	3	0		
2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.							Number of defects.			Number of Prose- cutions.	
PARTICULARS.							Found.	Reme- died.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.		
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—											
Want of cleanliness							2	2	—	—	
Want of ventilation							—	—	—	—	
Overcrowding							—	—	—	—	
Want of drainage of floors							—	—	—	—	
Other nuisances							1	1	—	—	
Sanitary accommodation {							Insufficient	—	—	—	—
							Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—
							Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—											
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s.101)							—	—	—	—	
Other Offences							—	—	—	—	
Total							3	3	—	—	

NEW LENGTHS OF SEWER, 1923-5

APPENDIX

1.	In Ryland. New sewer	...	1923
2.	Welton. Extended sewer	...	1924
3.	Welton. New sewer	... ..	1924
4.	Wickenby. Relaid	... ..	1924
5.	Normanby. Relaid	... ..	1924
6.	Owmby. Relaid	... ..	1925
7.	Dunholme. New sewer	...	1925
8.	Spridlington. Relaid	... ..	1925
9.	Fiskerton. Relaid	... ..	1924
10.	Southrey. Relaid	... ..	1923

APPENDIX I.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

		M	F			M	F
	All Causes	...	72 51	20	Other respiratory diseases	...	1 1
1	Enteric fever	...		21	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	...	
2	Small-pox	...		22	Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	1	
3	Measles	...		23	Appendicitis and typhlitis	...	1
4	Scarlet fever	...		24	Cirrhosis of liver	...	
5	Whooping cough	...		25	Acute and chronic nephritis	...	2
6	Diphtheria	...	1	26	Puerperal sepsis	...	
7	Influenza	...	3 6	27	Other accidents and diseases of pregnancy and parturition	...	
8	Encephalitis lethargica	...		28	Congenital debility and malformation, premature birth	7 3	
9	Meningococcal meningitis	...		29	Suicide	...	1
10	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4 4		30	Other deaths from violence	4	
11	Other tuberculous diseases	...	1	31	Other defined diseases	...	19 13
12	Cancer, malignant disease	6 5		32	Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	
13	Rheumatic fever	...					
14	Diabetes	...	1				
15	Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	...	9 6				
16	Heart disease	...	6 5				
17	Arterio-sclerosis	...	3 1				
18	Bronchitis	...	3 1				
19	Pneumonia (all forms)	...	3 2				

APPENDIX II.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1925.

	Birth Rate per 1,000 Total popula- tion	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population									1,000 Births Rate per	
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths (under 1 year)
England and Wales	18.3	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.03	0.15	0.07	0.32	0.47	8.4	75
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London..	18.8	12.2	0.01	0.00	0.17	0.03	0.18	0.09	0.30	0.43	10.8	79
157 Smaller Towns 1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000 to 50,000..	18.3	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.02	0.14	0.06	0.31	0.38	7.6	74
London	18.0	11.7	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.19	0.11	0.23	0.46	10.6	67
WELTON	19	8.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.81	0.45	4.8	62.2

